पकरणास्वरूप कृषि क्षेत्र,उद्योग तथा विद्युत की घरेलू खपत में निरन्तर संकट कि स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ रहा हैं;

(ख) यदि हां,तो क्या इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए स्थिति का अवलोकन किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस विद्युत संकट के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को अवगत कराया है;और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में विद्युत की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नई विद्युत परियोजना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रावधान किया है,और यदि हां,तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

विद्युत मंत्री (श्री पी.आर.कुमारमंगलम): (क) से (ग) किसी राज्य में विद्युत की आपूर्ति एंव वितरण करना मुख्यतः संबंधित राज्य सरकार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी होती है । राज्य में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों/खण्ड़ों,जिसमें उपभोक्ताओं की विभिन्न श्रेणियां भी शामिल है,जो विद्युत के वितरण का निर्णय संबंधित राज्य सरकार /राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा प्राथमिकताओं तथा विद्युत की मांग और उपलब्धता को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए किया जाता है । इसीलिए मध्य प्रदेश में छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र को विद्युत की आपूर्ति करना,मध्य प्रदेश सरकार /मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड की सीमा तथा क्षेत्राधिकार के अधीन है । मांग और आपूर्ति के मध्य के अंतर को समाप्त करने के लिए विद्युत की उपलब्धता के आधार पर राज्य सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा सांविधिक विद्युत में कटौतियां तथ प्रतिबंध लगाए जाते हैं । तथापि,विद्युत की कटौती करने/प्रतिबंध लगाते समय यह ध्यान रखा जाता है कि कृषि क्षेत्रों,प्रमुख क्षेत्र के उद्योगों तथा आवश्यक सेवाओं की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं की पर्याप्त रूप से पूर्ति की जाए । मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में,अप्रैल,से अक्तूबर,1998 के दौरान केवल 1.8.98 से 14.10.98 की अवधि को छोड़कर,एचटी और एलटी उद्योगों(आटा मिलों को छोड़कर) 1800 घंटों से 2200 घंटों तक व्यस्ततमकालीन भार प्रतिबंध लगाए गए । कृषि क्षेत्र को अप्रैल से अक्तूबर,1998 के दौरान औसतन 16 से 20 घंटों के लिए आपूर्ति दी गई । विद्युत आपूर्ति की निरंतर समीक्षा की जा रही है ताकि मध्य प्रदेश में उपभोक्ताओं की सभी श्रेणियों को संतोषजनक रूप से आपूर्ति की जा सके ।

1996-97,1997-98 और अप्रैल,अक्तूबर,1997 तथा अप्रैल-अक्तूबर,1998 के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में ऊर्जा की कमी तथा व्यस्तमकालीन कमी नीचे दी गईहै:-

वर्ष अवधि		ऊर्जा की कमी	व्यस्तमकालीन कमी
1996-97		**12.0**	29.1
1997-98		**6.7**	**17.2**
अप्रैल,अक्तूबर	**1997**	**8.6**	**29.4**
अप्रैल,अक्तूबर	1998	**2.4**	20.5

अभी तक,मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युत आपूर्ति की स्थिति में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार हुआ हैं ।

(घ) नौंवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

Impact of sanctions

*129. DR. B.B. DUTTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctions imposed by USA on India after Pokharan II explosions;

(b) what has been the impact of these sanctions on the economy; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to neutralise the impact of these sanctions on the economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Following the Nuclear test explosions by India in the months of May, 1998, the U.S. Government annonunced sanctions on India which include the following:

1. termination of assistance under the foreign assistance act of 1961, except for humanitarian assitance for food or other agricultural commodities;
2. termination of sales of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services under the Arms Export Control Act, and termination of licenses for the export of any item on the United States Munitions list;
3. termination of all foreign military financing under the Arms Export Control Act;

4. denial*of any credit, credit guarantees, or other financial assistance by any department, agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government;
5. the U.S. opposition to the extension of any loan for financial or technical assistance by any international financial institutions;
6. Prohibiting US Banks from making any loan or providing any credit to the GOI, except for purposes of purchasing food or other agricultural commodities;
7. Prohibiting the EXIM Bank from giving approval to guarantee', insure or extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit and support of US exports to India; and
8. Prohibiting the export to India of specific goods and technology subject to export licenses by the Commerce Department.

In October, 1998 the US President signed omnibus Appropriation Bill as a result of which he now has authority to waive sanctions other than military related sales and dual use items.

Using this authority, the US President has restored EXIM Bank, OPIC and TDA operations. Activities of US Banks have been"'resumed. Military education and training programmes (IMET) have also been resumed.

(b) USAID, which channelizes US Economic assitance to India have in formed that as a result of sanctions an nounced by the US Government, they might obligate grant development assist ance of US $ 35 million in US FY 1998 as against US $ 55.2 million in US FY 1997. In addition to proposed obligaltion of development assistance of US $ 35 million in US FY 1998, USAID may disburse food aid of US $ 90.5 million in US FY 1998. In US FY 1997, USAID had dis bursed food aid of US $ 87.4 million. To sum up the level of assitance in US FY 1998 is likely to be US $ 125.5 million as compared to US $ 142.6 million in US FY 1997.

(c) The general approach of the Government in countering the effect of sanctions is to try to get a better understanding of our position on the part of other countries and also to encourage private capital flows to substitute for whatever reduction takes place in official flows. To this end the Government is pursuing its stated policies of encouraging inflows of foreign direct investment or NR1 flows and ensuring that our economic situation is strong and such as to create confidence in financial markets. It is also expediting various programmes and charges which will improve the general climate for investment, growth and equity. Playing of provocative songs during

Indian Airlines and Air India Flights

*130. DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the flights of the Indian Airlines and Air India, occaionally tunes of provocative songs are played in the form of instrumental music at the time of taking off and landing to the surprise and en-noyance of passengers with a taste for good music; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider the desirability of replacing such tunes by classical or semi-classical tunes of Sitar, Veena, Sarod, Flute and other instruments by eminent artist; so that the passengers could feel happy and relaxed while Commencing and completing their journey?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ANANTH KUMAR): (a) and (b) Tunes of provocative songs are not played on board Air India and Indian Airlines flights. Music played on Indian Airlines flights include classical, semi-classical and folk tunes played on Sitar, Veena, Sarod, Flute and other instruments, Western instrumental music is played on Air India's flights. However, A'r India is in the process of making new boarding music which will include Indian ..classical/scmi-classical tunes of Sitar,